



(Number 29.)

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by a Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of B. R. and S. R. AGAINST IGNACIO RODRIGUES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Saturday the 30th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the following days, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the Premises, the undermentioned Property of the above named Defendant.

Lot 1st.—An Oart called Catkechabhott situated without the Town Walls, in Hanuman Street, with Ranges, Houses, Bungalows &c. &c.

Lot 2d.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles, situated at Pallow Street and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to DAMOTHER MALLAR SETTY, with its ground.

Lot 3d.—A Piece of vacant Ground adjoining the back side of the said House.

Lot 4th.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles, built with Tatta Walls, situated at Pallow Street, in the Oart of Churney.

G. W. MIGNAN,

Bombay Sheriff's Office

SHERIFF.

25th May, 1818.

મુખ્ય અધિકારી ક્રાઉન કોર્ટમાં*

શરીફનું લીલાંતરણ કરનાર

ફરીમાલીનો ફરનાર

અમરનાથાશીરોનું જગતનાશી

જોડેરીગામીરંગીનીજપર*

જોડેરીગામીર*

શનીશરવારનેદીનેતાં ૩૦ મી

મેઈફ્રેન્ચમહીનાનીપાછલાપો

ફરનાંજલાકાં ૩ મેઅમલેઅગા

રંદિકાંદાકાં નહીવેચાશેઅ

નેકાંદાંવેચનાંબાકીરેજશેનો

બીનેદાંદેવવખતેવેચશે*

નીચેજોડેરીગામીરનાશીલમુજ

અંજાટેલીલાંકાંમુકશેજો

ફેનીજપરફરીમાલીકીધીએને

ફુ*

લાટ ૧ લોવાડી ૧ નાંમેખા

ટકીનોલાટકોટખાજેરફરમા

નમ્મીશેરીમાનેવાડીશાથેચેલી

૧ તાંબાલો ૧ છે*

લાટ ૨ જોરેવાડી ૧ ન

લીખાંપાલવાનાંરશાતાજપર

દાંમોદરમલાજરશેડનાંધરની

પારીઅમલેજોડેરીગામીર

લાટ ૩ જોરેખાલીજો

નોકટકોદેવધરનેલગાનોદ

ધરનીપછવાડે*

લાટ ૪ થોધર ૧ રેજવાડી

લીખાંપાલવાનાંરશાતાજપર

નીચેપાલવાનાંરશાતાજપર

વાડીમાં*

તા ૦ ૨૫ મીમેઈ ૧૮૧૮

જામરજોડેરીગામીરનાશીર

Advertisement.

To be Sold BY PUBLIC OUTCRY

AT POONA

(If not previously disposed of by private Sale.)

On Monday the 22d June next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

OF

Prize Property

6 Elegant Glass Chandeliers for 24 lights,

2 Musical Clocks in Glass Cases,

A pair of handsome brass mounted Globes

of the largest kind,

And a large assortment of Mirrors from

7 feet by 6 to 2½ by 1½.

Terms of Sale Ready Money.

P. FEARON,

Prize Agent.

Poona, 24th May 1818.

જોડેરીગામીર*

શ્રીપુલાંમાંજોડેરીગામીરનાશીર

વેચશેઅગાંફેનીઅગાંજોડે

માંગાણીફેનીલેજોડેરીગામીર

નહીવેચશેનહીનોમેજોડેરી

તાં ૦ ૨૨

મીજુનશોમવારનેદીનેશવાર

નાંકલાકાં ૧૦ નેઅમલેપરચુટ

લાંશાંમાંજોડેરીગામીર

જાથમાંઆવેમોજોડેરીગામીર

દે*

૧ જુમરખીલોરનું ૨૪ પાંખ

ડીનુંકેનેજમાંખતી ૨૪ લાગે

૨ ધડીઆલરાગાનાંઅનેજો

ડીઆલનાંધરખીલોરનાંજો

૧ જોડેરીગામીરનાંખીતલીમો

લીનનોજોડેરીગામીરનાંજો

માંઆવેજો

ખીજુંધાણીદિકાજોડેરીગામીર

રશીખોજોડેરીગામીર ૭ ફુટ

લાંખખીતા ૬ ફુટપોજોરીજો

અનેજોડેરીગામીર ૨૧ ફુટલાંખખીતા

૧૧ ફુટપોજોરીજો અનેદમા

લરોજોડેરીગામીરનાંજોડેરીગામીર

મી ૦ ૨૨ નશોમાંજોડેરીગામીર

પુલાંતા ૦ ૨૬ મીમેઈ ૧૮૧૮



FOR London with all dispatch the fine new Ship Sappho CHARLES HALL, Commander has good accommodation for passengers & will positively sail the

latter end of this month apply at the office of Messrs REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1818

FOR ENGLAND to touch at Cork and wait there 48 hours, the Ship Oromocto, five hundred Tons burthen, has good accommodations for Passengers and Medical aid, will sail hence in all this Month apply to the Master on Board or at the Office of J. R. STEUART Esquire.

Bombay, 20th May, 1818

FOR LONDON DIRECT

THE SHIP

COLOMBO

450 TONS,

TWO Sail positively on or before the 1st of June, good accommodation for Passengers, for particulars apply to THOMAS WEBB Commander, at the French Shop, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 20th May, 1818.

T. Ferrar & Co.

BEG to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have an Assortment of elegant and useful Articles of Furniture for sale at their Ware Rooms, under the Shop of Messrs. WOOLER and CO. where orders for Furniture of every description will be received.

T. FERRAR and CO. beg to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that, they have a small quantity of the best Spanish Mahogany, and different sorts of other scarce and valuable wood, which they are making up into articles of solid workmanship.

They also beg to inform Gentlemen who may be about to build Bungalows at Out stations, that they will supply Doors, Venetians, Sashes, ready Glazed with Frames, Hinges, locks &c. &c. or any other part required in the Carpentry line.

Billiard Tables, with Maces, Cues &c. made on approved principles.

N. B.—Deal Packing Cases made up on the shortest notice.

Bombay, 27th May, 1818

Sale by Auction

This day precisely at 12 o'clock

A CAPITAL light and well built Bengal Buggy with Horse and Harness, will be exposed for Sale at LOUGHLIN'S Auction Rooms. The Horse is strong, quiet and tractable, consequently must be a desirable acquisition, to any Gentleman in want of the like conveyance, immediately after the Sale of the above, a new set of Handsome Europe Carriage Harness will be put up for Sale.

Bombay, 27th May 1818.

THE GAZETTE ARMY LIST

is Ready for Delivery.

PRICE 3 RUPEES.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 27th May, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH MAY 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has much satisfaction in announcing his approbation of the gallant conduct of the Detachment under Brevet Captain Hughes, assisted by Captains Robson and Dominieetti, and a party of the seamen and Marines belonging to the Honorable Company's Cruisers Prince of Wales and Sylph, on the occasion

of an attack made on the advanced posts of the Enemy on the banks of the Dewghur river; when the Enemy was completely surprised with the loss of about twenty five killed and wounded, and nine prisoners.

In publishing the following orders issued by His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart, on breaking up the Army of the Deccan, and by Brigadier General Malcolm, on the Capture of the Fort of Chowkeree, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, is highly pleased with the honorable testimony of the conduct of that part of the Army employed under the Command of Sir Thomas Hislop which belongs to this Presidency; and of the professional talents of Lieut. Law of the Bombay Artillery on the Capture of Chowkeree.

Head Quarters, Army of the Deccan Camp at Aurangabad, 31st March 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, having in pursuance of the authority vested in him for that purpose by the most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief, made such arrangements as are necessary towards the breaking up of the Army of the Deccan, His Excellency proceeds to issue his final orders as Commander in Chief of that Army.

From and after the present date therefore the designation of the Army of the Deccan, is discontinued and the Corps commanded by Brigadier General Doveton and Smith, will revert to the footing on which they stood previously to the Lieutenant General's assumption of the Chief Command.

As the divisions of which Brigadier General's Doveton and Smith are to retain Command will split for a time exceed the ordinary amount of the Subsidiary Force which constituted their original Command, and will continue to be employed in operations intimately connected with those in which they have been engaged since they received that rank, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, notifies to the Army, that it is not at present the intention of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to recall the commission issued to the above officers (that on similar grounds Brigadier Generals Munro, Pritzer, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir Augustus Floyer, will also retain for the present the rank of Brigadier General and that Brigadier Generals Munro, Smith and Pritzer will continue to act in the same relations to each other as they now fulfil.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, authorises the General and Personal Staff at Head Quarters to continue to maintain their field establishment until the arrival of His Excellency at Fort Saint George.

Sir Thomas Hislop would have deemed it quite superfluous after the flattering encomiums bestowed upon the Army of the Deccan, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General &c. &c. to express those which the gallant Army, he has had the Honour to command, throughout so eventful a campaign, is in so preminent a degree entitled to personally issue to them for their undeviating observance of the most exact discipline, thereby throwing a lustre upon their acknowledged achievements, he cannot resist the opportunity which the present moment affords of bearing the most public testimony of their further just deserts.

Each and every division of the army having entitled itself to and received the Lieutenant General's thanks and applause, it becomes unnecessary now to revert to the particular occasions which called forth those acknowledgments, nothing is therefore left to His Excellency to repeat, but that they have all most nobly done their duty, thereby leaving on his mind an indelible impression of admiration.

To have been placed at the head of the army of the Deccan, must to the latest period of his life prove the source of his greatest pride, as the conferring on him by the most Noble the Governor General in Council of so distinguished a Command must ever claim the acknowledgments of his utmost gratitude.

To Major General Sir William Grant Keir, to Brigadier Generals Munro, Donkin, Sir John Malcolm, Smith, Doveton, and Pritzer, and to Lieutenant Colonel Adams, who commanded the several divisions of the army in the Field, Sir Thomas Hislop, once more tenders to their acceptance the offer of his most sincere and grateful thanks for the eminent services they have performed while serving under his Command, and his Excellency requests they will each do him the favour to convey the same to the corps which have composed during the campaign.

The Lieutenant General avails himself with pleasure of the present opportunity to record the high sense he entertains of the able and energetic assistance he has received during the whole of the campaign from his general and personal staff in conducting their respective Departments and duties, which justly entitle them to his unqualified thanks and approbation. His Excellency at the same time deems it proper to remark that if the Commissariat arrangements during the short period when the army was in field were such as to demand his particular applause on that occasion, the more arduous and complicated duties required of the Department during the late service and which were most satisfactorily fulfilled under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment give Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, aided as he has been by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Colonel McIntosh and the Officers of his Department, the strongest claim to His Excellency's acknowledgments and high commendation.

All returns, reports and communications from the army of the Deccan are to be forwarded through the prescribed Channels to Sir Thomas Hislop's head quarters up to this date inclusive, and His Excellency will reserve to himself the right of giving such further Orders and instructions as may be necessary on all points at present under reference, or requiring submission for approval to superior authority, up to the same period.

GENERAL AFTER ORDERS.

An omission having unintentionally occurred in not having noticed Captain French the Postmaster of the Army of the Deccan, in any General Order conveying the thanks and acknowledgments of the Commander in chief to the officers of the General staff, His Excellency loses no time, since that omission has been brought to his observation, in expressing his entire approbation of the very efficient manner in which Captain French has invariably conducted that important department and surmounted the many difficulties which presented themselves to it's due fulfilment, and for which His Excellency now offers to Captain French his very sincere thanks.

Capt. French will continue until further orders to

c Postmaster with the Head Quarters of the Madras Army in the field.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj. Gen. of the Army of the Deccan.

Camp at Hurnawad 20th April.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By BRIG. GEN. SIR JOHN MALCOLM K. C. B. & K. L. S. Brigadier Gen. Malcolm, has much satisfaction in publishing the success of an attack made upon the Post of Conkerree, by a Detachment of his Division under Major Moodie and the Troops of Zulim Sing Rajah of Kottah and the contingent of Mulhar Rao Holkar. The exertions made, and the difficulties overcome in this enterprise, reflect the highest credit on Major Moodie and the officers and men under his Command, and the thanks of the Brigadier General are particularly due, to Lieutenant Law and the Detachment of Artillery, from Lieutenant Colonel Corbell's Force the admirable manner in which the Battery was served, must have made the strongest and most salutary impression of our superior science in this art, and had not the Garrison taken advantage of the night and almost impenetrable Jungles, near their Fortress, to make their escape, the Brigadier General has not a doubt, but complete success would have attended the storm which Major Moodie was prepared to make on the morning of the 17th instant: as it is, an important strong hold has been reduced in a manner calculated to show our enemies, the inefficiency of resistance, and add to the confidence of our allies.

Brigadier General Malcolm has directed Lieutenant Law, his political assistant, to convey to Mehral Khan, the Commander of the Troops of Zulim Sing, his sense of the value of his cooperation on this service, and of the impression made upon his mind by the heroic valour which the Khan and his Troops displayed, a few days previous at the assault of Narrelia, the Brigadier General has also desired Lieutenant Borthwick to signify to the Commanders of the Pagah Horse of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and of the contingent of Ghimpoor Khan who are placed under his direction, the great satisfaction he has derived from the forward zeal and activity they have displayed, on this and every other occasion, in which they have been employed.

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. NAPIER Assit. Adj. Gen.

BRIGADIER GEN. MALCOLM'S DIVISION.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of the Hon'ble Court's Despatch of the 12th Dec. last.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 12th Dec. 1817.

Para. 2d. Major Gen. John Baillie has our permission to return to your Presidency, to take the Command of the artillery: the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India having concurred therein agreeably to the act of the 53d Geo. 3d. Cap. 155 Sect. 84.

3. We have permitted Lieutenant James Morse belonging to your establishment, to remain in England until the departure of the last Company's ships of this season (1817-18.)

6. We have permitted Lieutenant R. W. Giltum to return to his rank upon your establishment.

7. Lieutenant James Keith has our permission to return to his rank upon your establishment.

8. Lieutenant Charles F. Hart, of your establishment; has our permission to remain in Europe until the departure of the last Company's ships of this season (1817-18.)

9. Lieutenant Henry Newton, has our permission to return to his rank upon your establishment.

10. We have permitted Mr. Joseph Shepherd, to proceed to your presidency to practice as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an assistant surgeon upon your establishment, his rank will be settled at a future period.

Messrs. Olyett Atkinson Woodhouse, and Joseph Robert Woodhouse, having produced certificates from the Secretary at the India House of their appointments of cadets of Infantry on this establishment, they are accordingly admitted on the strength of this Presidency from the date of their arrival on the Hon'ble Company's ship Earl of Balcarra, and appointed acting Ensigns until their relative rank is received from England.

Bombay Castle 15th May 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in announcing the surrender of the important fortress of Ryghur to the force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother and to express the high sense he entertains of the gallant and meritorious conduct displayed by the Lieutenant Colonel, the Officers and men under his Command which have been most conspicuous and unremitting on every occasion since the commencement of the war and more particularly so in this so brilliant a termination to their laborious duties, which eminently entitle them to every praise which the Governor in Council can bestow on their zeal and persevering exertions.

The success of the operations against Ryghur has been greatly promoted by the science of the Artillery Officers, a greater proof of which cannot be adduced than in the early reduction of so strong a fortress: for notwithstanding it's stupendous height and extensive area on the top, shells were thrown into every part of it and the palace set on fire, which no doubt accelerated it's surrender. The Garrison having offered terms of submission was permitted to march out with their arms and private property early in the morning of the 10th, when Ryghur was taken possession of by a Detachment of British troops.

Bombay Castle 16th May 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the leave of absence granted by the Resident in Cutch to Captain George James Wilson, Commanding the Residency Escond to visit the Presidency on his private concerns, and to be absent on that account from his station until the 1st of next month.

Bombay Castle 18th May 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Major Daniel H. Bellasis, Secretary to the Clothing Board.

Lieutenant William Henderson, of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry, is appointed Deputy Paymaster to the Poona Subsidiary Force.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Captain Snodgrass the Sub-Assistant Commissary at Poona to avail himself temporarily of the Assistance of Lieutenant Cazulet, of the 2d. 6th Regiment Native Infantry, in the performance of his duties, to have effect from the date when Lieutenant Cazulet was so employed.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Brevet Captain J. Crookshank 2d-3d Regiment from Guzerat.

Lieutenant D. W. Shaw 2d-10th Regiment from Serroor.

Lieut. John Connellan 2d Battalion Grens. from Poona.

Assistant Surgeon, Edwd. Milward P. A. Brigade from Serroor.

Ensign E. McCarthy H. M. 47th Regiment from Concan.

Lieutenant Wm. Neill H. M. 89th Regiment Ditto.

Lieutenant John H. Bellasis 5th Regiment N. 1. from Col. Prother's F. F.

DEPARTURES.—Captain T. G. Stewart 1st Battalion 7th Regiment to Deccan.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Dawson 1st Regiment Lt. Cy. to Kaira.

Assistant Surgeon R. Pinkey 2d Regiment. Lt. Cy. to Kaira.

Lieutenant G. P. Taylor B. E. Regiment to Tan-nah.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 23d, Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Esmeell Bawn, from Bancoote.

23d, French Ship Le'Achille Commander P. Masse, from Marcellie.

Ditto Brig L'Heureuse Eugenie, Commander Henri Byraud, from Marcellie.

24th The H. C. Cruiser, Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, from Bancoote.

24th The H. C. Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominiceti, from Bancoote.

24th Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nigmoodeen, from Malwan.

DEPARTURES.—May 23d, Ship Helen, Captain Wm. Richardson, to Madras, and Bengal.

24th H. M. Ship Towey, Wm. Hill Esq. Captain to Trincomalle.

24th Ship Sullemany, Captain Robert Suxpitch, to China.

24th Brig Darria Dowlatt, Nacquadah Amudbhoy Mea, to Surat.

25th Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain T. D. Briggs, to China.

Passenger per Le'Achille.

Paul Ginter Super-Cargo.

Passengers by Helen.

Mr. Sott, Mr. Mugnac, Captain French, Lt. Vanspoul, Ensign Oliphant, Captain McMahon, Lieut. Drake, Captain Sydenham, Mr. Erskin, Doctor Corry.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Colombo, Captain Webb, for London.

Ship Ormocro, Captain Strickland for Liverpool.

London.—Ship Sappho, Captain Hall, for Ditto.

Ship Windsor Castle, Captain Hoggard, for Ditto.

Ship Melpomene, Captain Maughan, for Do.

H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain Adams, for China.

Ship Counts, Captain Majoribank, for Do.

Ship Caning, Captain Patterson, for Do.

Ship Duke of York, Captain Campbell, for Ditto.

Ship Marquis of Huntly, Captain Macleod, for Ditto.

Ship Balcarra, Captain Jameson, for Ditto.

Ship Cornwallis, Captain Graham, for Do.

Ship Ann, Captain Riddock, for Ditto.

Ship Guelph, Captain Cooper, for Ditto.

Ship Bannerman, Captain Ross, for Ditto.

Ship Milford, Captain Pelly, for Ditto.

Ship Lowjee Family, Capt. Seaton, for Do.

Ship Shaw Alum, Captain Denham, for Bussorah.

Ship Angelica, Captain Crawford, for Do.

American.—Ship Erin, Captain Cook, for Boston.

Ship Mary Ann, Captain Russell, for New York.

Ship Beverly, Captain Brown, for Ditto.

Ship Packet, Capt. Cook, for Providence.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 15, ship Mary, Lusk, from London 1st Nov. and Portsmouth 2d Dec.

American ship Independence, Bangs, junr, from Boston 16th Nov.

American ship Canton, Ansley, from New-York 12th Oct.

19, ship Dotah, Edward, from Portsmouth 23d Nov.

Brig Cyclops, Poulson, from Madras 11th April.

Ship Charlotte, Moffat, from Port Jackson 25th Jan.

20, ship Admiral Drury, Thomson, from Bombay.

Ship Ganges, Falconer, from China 7th March.

21, ship Atlas, Short, from England 22d October.

April 23, ship Cabras, W. H. Crie, put back.

25, brig Frances Ann, F. Riberg, from Covelong, 15th April.

27, American ship Oscar, C. Hart, from Boston, 16th December.

American ship Caledonia, D. D. Hill, from Philadelphia, 4th December.

DEPARTURES.—April 16th brig Haldane, Howard, for the West Coast.

Ship Ann, Dickie, for Benccolen.

18, ship Edmonstone, Laird, for ditto.

19, ship Nestor, Theake, for London.

Ship George, Arle for ditto.

21, brig Dotterel, Salter for Madras.

Ship Bengal, Cuthbertson, for Liverpool.

22, brig Aurora, T. Woodley, for Eastward.

Ship Albion, W. Cuckham, for Bristol.

Ship Mermaid, W. Hammon, for Manila.

French ship La Rose, J. Perrond, for Bordeaux.

Ship Nymph, F. Humble, for Liverpool.

Ship Friendship, W. Black, for Mauritius.

25, French ship Esperance, V. Alqui, for Bordeaux.

27, ship Prince of Orange, J. Silk, for London.

Ship Liverpool, A. Williams, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 17th, Ship Commerce, Captain W. Dolge, from Calcutta 3d April, Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Kirchthorster, and Mr. Jones—18th, Ship Grant, Captain J. Moffet from Colombo 3d April.

do Ship Admiral Cockburn, Captain J. Briggs, from Calcutta 5th April, Passengers, A. Barclay, Esq. Mrs. A. Barclay, and C. A. Thompson, Esq. Civil Service.

—9th, Ship Forbes, Captain J. Ford, from Colombo 10th and Point de Galle 12th April, Passengers, Mrs. Soons, and Rew. Mr. Clough—do, Ship Fors William, Captain John Innes, from 1 on-don 17th November and Falmouth 17th December.—20th, H. M. Ship Bagin, from Trincomalle 18th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 22d, Brig Three Sisters, Capt. P. Nirac, for Vizagapatam and Mauritius.—ditto, Brig Hope, Captain P. Tissell, for Pulicat.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 24th May, Edmund Charles Harrison Esquire, Assistant Surgeon in the Hon'ble Company's Military Service to Miss Jemima Lucy Tucker of Colaba.

BIRTH.

At Serroor on the 17th instant, the lady of Captain Fortunatus Hagley Pierce of the Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.—During her passage to England for the benefit of her health, on board the William Pitt Free Trader, at nine in the morning of the 21st of October last, the wife of Captain John Hawkins of the Hon'ble Company's Corps of Engineers at this Presidency. The premature death of this very amiable woman is greatly to be deplored, since her life was infinitely precious to her inconsolable husband and helpless infant family.

KILLED IN ACTION.

On the night of the 18th May at the Siege of Malegaon in Kandich, Lieutenant Thomas Davies late commanding Engineer of the Army of the Deccan.

This brave Officer's career was short but brilliant he had been foremost in almost every Service of danger or destruction since his arrival in India in 1808. He had the honor of dismantling the French and hoisting the British Colours under the fire of all the Batteries, in the capture of Bourbon, he was a volunteer in the attack on the Life Depasse at Mauritius, and while conveying an order in an open boat to the Nereid from Captain Pym, she was sunk along side the Vessel, on that occasion he fell in to the hands of the Enemy and was only released on the reduction of the Mauritius, since his return to India in 1811 he has always been in the field, he was desperately wounded at Nagpore while leading a storming party to the breach and received his death wound in the act of repelling a sally in the trenches with a covering party and while personally engaged with the Enemy. His remains were attended to the grave by his brother Officers who in paying the last sad tribute to his remains bedewed his grave with tears, and his death knell was tolled by the peals of our artillery, on the Fort walls. It is a melancholy consolation however to his friends to know that he would have preferred the glorious fate he has met to any other at a future period. In his death, his country has met with an irreparable loss, and his brother officers have lost an Esteemed, and respected, soldier and friend.

His military talents and acquirements as an Engineer were of a stamp that placed him in the highest class of his profession and his Excellent and sound judgement aided a naturally quick and inventive genius in all his undertakings.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday morning the 16th instant, at St. George's Church by the Reverend the Archdeacon, Richard Jebb, L. D. D. to Julia Jane, only daughter of the late George Jordan, Esq. of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

BIRTH.—At Pondicherry, on Tuesday the 14th inst. the Lady of H. Chamier, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 21st instant the Lady of the Rev. C. Rheun, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Seringapatam, on the 6th instant, Mr. Charles Brown, in the 26th year of his age—sincerely regretted.

EUROPE DEATH.

On Sunday last, the 28th December at Oakley-park, near Ludlow, Lady Clive, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, relict of Robert, first Lord Clive, the founder of our empire in Bengal. Lady Clive was in various parts of India when her husband commanded the army there. She joined him in Calcutta after the retaking of that town, and decisive battle of Plassey. The death of Lord Clive took place in 1774. After that tragical event Lady Clive retired to the country, and confined herself to the society of her near connections. Above 40 years of her blameless life were thus passed in widowhood and seclusion near Ludlow, in Shropshire. Her ladyship was the mother of the present Earl of Powis, and grandmother to the Duchess of Northumberland and Lady Harriet Wynn.

Of the gout in his stomach, Lieut. Gen. Floyd, col. of the 9th dragoons, and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury.

Bombay, May 19th 1818.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I feel considerable diffidence in taking up my pen to address you on a subject, which I could have wished might have fallen under the observation of an abler advocate, but which the necessities of our present situation and the love of our own security will no longer permit me to procrastinate. Altho' nothing is more foreign from my present intention then to assume the office of Dictator, yet I trust it will not be considered presumption in me to convey through the medium of your Paper a few hints which I am aware may on an imperfect glance appear rather insignificant but on a more minute investigation may perhaps be found not altogether impracticable.

The subject I am to delineate, respects the native servants of Bombay but more particularly Palanquin Bearers, whose conduct have of late, and is now, so unaccountably overbearing insolent and intolerant as to render it absolutely necessary for our Police, to put in practice (what seems only to be held in theory) those rules and regulations which were once framed for the

good order, and well being of this Presidency, but which are now so totally overlooked and forgotten as to be almost on the very verge of sinking for ever into oblivion.

On referring to the regulations respecting Hamauls which were in force at this Presidency a few year ago, I find a Palanquin register was kept at the office of Police, of all the Palanquin Bearers on the island, whether in or out of service, by casts, where every mans, name age, and place of residence, was entered, in default of which he was not permitted to enter into, or continue in any service. That a separate register was kept of hamauls in service, specifying their Master or Mistresses name, and the name of each hamaul, with the time of his entry into such service. That on having his name entered in the said separate register, each man received a ticket of service with a number upon it, which he wore upon one of his arms subject to punishment if seen without it, and which ticket he was bound to return into the office when he was discharged.

That no person employed Hamauls, but by an application to the Superintendent of Police. That no person presumed to serve any Master or Mistress, without an application was first regularly made for that purpose at the office of Police, and a ticket of service granted to him in consequence thereof. That every person on discharging any hamaul or set of hamauls notified the same to the Superintendent of Police, with the reasons if he had any, of such a discharge. That a set of four hamauls was to carry any where to or from town, the distance not exceeding two miles and a half

If exceeding 2 1/2 miles the set to consist of 6 hamauls.
If 10 Pairs, and equal distance 8 hamauls.
If to Bion, Mahim, or any similar distance 10 hamauls.

In these last instances each hamaul to receive two annas per day provision money, finally that the Superintendent of Police or sitting Magistrate was authorized to seize, detain in custody, and punish all hamauls not conforming to the above regulations until they comply there with.

Now Sir I would ask the favor of any of your correspondents to inform me how these rules have become abrogated, how it is that now they are entirely laid a side. If it was found that they did not answer the purpose for which they were intended that certainly did not do away the practicability of framing others. It is but too notorious that now the hamauls are under no controul whatever. It is one of the most difficult tasks that a stranger has to encounter on his arrival at the presidency to procure a set of these precious fellows, but why do I say a stranger, I was told only the other day by a Gentleman who has been a resident in Bombay for many years, on turning away one of his bearers, for insolence insufferable, that the whole set decamped and not satisfied with that, spread such an unfavourable report in the Bazar that to get another set was totally impossible. But this is not all, Mr. Editor, that diabolical system lately introduced of paying the Bearers Batta, over and above their

regular wages has laid the foundation for impositions that are now practiced to such an extent, and charged with such effrontery on all occasions, that even when there is not the least shadow of a pretext for such a claim, you are obliged to oblige them, rather run the risk of never again getting them replaced.

Will this be any longer tolerated Mr. Editor, will it be submitted to, are we after sacrificing our health and strength and every comfort (when compared with our native land) in living under this burning and inclement sky, are we I say to be deprived of even screening ourselves from its direful effects, unless we submit to be treated by our servants as they think proper, to pay them as they may choose to dictate, & after all to endure every species of insult. Surely not, we have a right to see into these things and to hope that those more immediately concerned will either be too late use their strenuous exertion for the complete extirpation of all those evils that have been intruded upon us, and be on their guard in future, against the least shadow of encroachment, regardless of the epithets that may be applied to them in the discharge of their duty, and no longer remain stigmatized, as those who value their rights so meanly as to see them every day dwindling into insignificance without one single effort to preserve them.

DENIZEN.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MAY, 1818.

We are happy in being able to announce the fall of Mundlah on the banks of the Nerbudah to the force under General Marshall, without any material loss on our side. Though the place was stormed and 500 of the enemy killed, our loss was only 30 natives killed and wounded.

Letters from Cawnpore mention that some cases of Cholera Morbus have lately occurred.

We have received Madras Journals to the 25th of April some extracts from them will be found under the Madras head.

We observe that two out of three India built ships that have been for some years in the service of the company are about to return to this country as free traders, we allude to the Fort William, who is already arrived at Madras, and to the Surat castle, whose arrival at this place may be soon looked for, the other is the Scale by castle, now one of the Company's own ships, having been purchased, of her late owners for the small sum of 12,000£.

We have published, the whole of Mr. Hones second trial, and we again regret that he had not chosen some other means to bring himself in to notice, we purpose giving his third trial in our next and hope it was not vice, but as he almost confesses, necessity with all her clamorous train, that led him to pursue this course.

A new periodical work has made its appearance in London under the auspices of Walter Scott, it is entitled the Sale, room.

The American trade to India has increased to a much larger amount,

than is in generally supposed a Boston paper of the 2d December enumerates 33 ships and 20 Brigs belonging to the port of Salem, and measuring 13,595 Tons employed in the India & China trade.

It appears that the Russian Squadron has been delivered over in form to the Spaniards at Cadiz, and that their crews had been sent back to Russia in transports prepared for that purpose.

We are informed by a correspondent, that the ship Robarts who has lately arrived in Calcutta from China, was robbed, of about 10,000 Taels 30,000 Rupees of Sicee Silver, at Whampoa on the night of the 26th January, we have seldom heard of a depredation to this amount, but we well know that nothing is secure against the arts of the Whampoa robbers, but a conviction that a good watch is kept, and that they will be shot if discovered; the smallest relaxation in the vigilance of the officers & crew is noticed, Locks, Bars and Bolts are but slight obstacles & many ships gunrooms have been entered & plundered, whilst the officers, have slept in security, relying more in the sufficiency of the Locks and Bolts than in the carefulness of the watch. The watch on board a country ship usually consists of a Seacunny and six Lascars who are directed to call all's well at very short intervals, two of them are placed on the Taffrail, but this precaution does not appear to answer the end proposed, for entry has been always made through the gunroom ports and in one instance, a boy of three or four years of age was pushed in thro' the scuttle of the gunroom port, and succeeded in removing the lashings, to admit his more robust principals. We are convinced however that the best watch, will from long security become remiss, and that ships taking treasure ought to have a place, properly secured for its deposit.

The accounts from London of the 16th January mention that distress among the seaman and others out of employ was still very great, some ships as in the former years had been prepared for the worst, but we cannot avoid observing with what avidity, statements of real or fictitious distress, are published, we hope with no worse motive than to fill the columns of a newspaper.

Accounts from the West coast of Sumatra via Madras mention that no less than twenty three American vessels, where on the coast in search of pepper. The Haldane brig, lately arrived from thence purchased her cargo at 10 Dollars per Picul but it is supposed it is at fifteen by this time.

A report that we have not been able to trace, mentions the arrival of the Surat Castle at Trincomalee.

Since our last, two French vessels have arrived, they have not added at all to our stock of intelligence.

We are happy in announcing the fall of Sholapoor and have great satisfaction in republishing the division orders by General Munro, (before the place fell;) in consequence of a very dashing affair in which General Pritzler was personally engaged, we also publish the division orders by Brigadier General Smith, on the occasion of the surrender of Nepunker and Chimnaje Appa to Captain Davies and his gallant band.

Extract of a letter dated Cape Town the 30th of December 1817, from a Passenger on Board the William Pitt, which left this port for England on the 13th of October last.

"We have had an exceedingly tedious passage, eleven weeks all but one day, having experienced calm, foul wind and heavy contrary gale,

"in one of which a Dutch 74 lost all her masts and guns and is now scarcely above water in Algoa bay; a Dutch Indiaman suffered nearly the same, & the Barton, free trader from Calcutta, is obliged to take out all her cargo. Our ship behaved nobly and suffered nothing. We got in here on the 28th and sail again on the 1st of January, we have every reason to speak well of our treatment on board the William Pitt."

We have nothing new from the Deccan since our last, and are indebted to our brother Editor, for many of our details.

The detachment of H. M. 67th regiment from the Southern Concan, have returned to the presidency.

In our last paper we mentioned the arrival of the Kusrovia, from Bussorah, and stated she had arrived with the loss of her topmasts, we have since been informed that she lost her Mainmast, and received considerable damage in her hull, from Lightning whilst at anchor in the Euphrates.

The Sappho free trader Captain Hall, will sail about the end of the week, letters will be received at the office of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co.

The Windsor Castle Oramocto and Colombo are also under despatch and will probably all sail before the setting in of the Monsoon.

Camp before Sholapoor, 11th May 1818

DIVISION ORDERS, BY BRIG. GENERAL MUNRO.

"The commanding officer congratulates the force on the complete success of the operations of yesterday.

He requests that Brigadier General Pritzler will accept his sincere thanks for his able and zealous services with the reserve, in supporting the columns which escalated the Pettah, and in defeating the attack made by the enemy with their infantry and guns.

His best thanks are also due to Colonel Hewitt C. B. for the cool and steady manner in which he directed the escalade; and to Lieut. Colonel Newall and Major Girdle for the spirit with which they escalated at the head of their respective columns, and drove the enemy from the Pettah.

Much of the success is to be attributed to the excellent firing of the artillery under Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, by which one of the enemy's tumbrils was blown up, and their line thrown into confusion; and to the gallantry of that valuable officer in leading the column which charged the enemy and captured three of their guns, in which service he was joined by Lieut. Colonel Newall from the Pettah.

The commanding officer returns his thanks to Lieutenant Grant of the Engineers, for his useful services in reconnoitering the pettah and guiding the columns to the points of escalade; and to Captain Smith waite and the officers of the pioneers, who planted the scaling ladders; and he has great pleasure in expressing his approbation of every officer and man employed in the attack; for the whole seemed animated by one spirit of the most determined courage.

DIVISION-AFTER-ORDERS.

The officer commanding the force has received a report from Brigadier Gen. Pritzler, of his pursuit and attack of the enemy's infantry yesterday evening; and he has much gratification in observing that the success has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He cannot speak too highly in praise of the conduct of that distinguished officer on this occasion.

He thanks Captain Chadwick for the able manner in which he executed the Brigadier General's orders, and for his judicious bravery in not allow-

ing his men to use their pistols until they had passed through the whole length of the enemy's column.

He also thanks Captain Munro of the 7th cavalry, who commanded the auxiliary horse, for the service which he rendered with them; and Lieutenant Dickenson of the artillery, for his management of the guns; as also Captain O'Donnoghue and Lieutenant Dun of the Quarter Master General's department and Lieut. Grant of the Engineers, who acted as staff to the Brigadier General.

The commanding officer is much indebted to all the officers and men of his majesty's 22d dragoons for their gallant behaviour in this affair, and he congratulates the force on the important influence which it must have on the future operations of the war; for joined to the previous success of the morning, he considers it as having annihilated, as a military body, the Peishwa's infantry, which had been so long formidable to the country."

Since the foregoing was written, we have had the pleasure to receive an account dated, Camp before Sholapoor 14th May, announcing the fall of that fortress after a tough defence. The place was bombarded for three days, and on the morning of the 14th, the batteries were obliged to commence breaching. A sharp fire from two 18 lbdrs. two 12 lbdrs. four 6 lbdrs. five mortars and a howitzers, forced the Killedar to come to terms. One gate was given up to us on the 14th, and the garrison were to march out on the following morning with arms and baggage.

No official accounts with returns of killed have yet been received here. The casualties during the siege on our side amount, we are sorry to hear, to near 100 killed and wounded, amongst the latter three officers.

In our last number we had the great satisfaction of communicating the important success obtained by Captain Davies with his valuable reformed horse. Further accounts we have since received speak in the high terms of the excellent conduct of these troops on that occasion. Capt. Davies had made a very long march, day preceding the affair, and about 10 o'clock at night, his hirkarras came in with information that 5000 Mahratta horse were within 30 miles of his force, intending to march next morning for the Ghauts towards Sholapoor to join their guns. About one o'clock in the morning, Capt. Davies set out with about 1200 reformed horse; upon coming up with the enemy, Nepaunker made a fine disposition of his forces. he placed 1500 men in advance, a river being in his front, keeping the remainder in reserve. The result of the meeting we have already given; and we have only the high pleasure of adding that the spirit and courage displayed by the reformed horse when they expected to be led into action, was no less admirable than their moderation and steadiness on receiving the word of command to halt.

The following extract of Brigadier Gen. Smith's orders will express in better terms than any we can make use of, the value of the service rendered by the gallant commanding officer and his brave troops.

Extract from Division Orders by Brigadier General Smith.

Camp Chikpanie, 9th May 1818.

The Commanding officer has received a despatch from Captain Davies commanding the reformed horse (acting on the right through the Bheer district in clearing the country of straggling parties of the enemy's dispersed army), announcing his having come up with a body of the enemy, after a march of 30 miles, belonging to Appah Dessaye Nepaunker, and having with him Chimnaje Appa Sahib, the

brother of Bajee Row the late Paish-wah.

The enemy to the number of between 2 and 3000 horse drew up with a nullah in his front, as if to engage the reformed horse.

Captain Davies, having crossed the nullah and formed, was preparing to charge; when within 400 yards of the enemy, he sent out a flag of truce, by which those chiefs and their troops came into unconditional submission to the authority of the British government.

Brigadier General Smith has great satisfaction in announcing this event to the division and in recording his entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Davies, which has been every thing that was requisite to the spirit, prudence and moderation expected from British officers.

Brigadier General Smith requests Captain Davies will receive his best thanks and tender them to the European officers, soldiers and troops under his command, accompanied with his admiration of the steadiness and forbearance on an occasion so highly creditable to them and important to the public interests.

We understand that Mr. Elphinston has been appointed, Sole Commissioner, for settling the territories conquered from the Paishwa, and that the following arrangements among others have been made.

Captain Hamilton Tovey Military Secretary to the Commissioner.

Mr. Aeneas Macdonell, of the Madras civil establishment, revenue ditto.

Captain C. B. James, Accountant.

Captain James Grant, Political Agent with the Rajah of Sattarah.

Captain H. Robertson Collector of Poonah.

Captain H. Pottinger, Collector at Ahmedabad.

The cessions and conquests in Candish are under charge of Capt. Briggs.

Calcutta.

A report has reached Calcutta, that an attempt was made to set fire to the *Prince Blucher*, while at anchor, near Saugur. Suspicion has fallen on the Kussab, who was observed descending with a lamp to his store-room, about an hour before the fire was discovered. It was found, that the alarm was first occasioned by a large volume of smoke, ascending through the hatchway, accompanied with a strong smell of pitch or tar. The Officer of the watch, hastened to the place, when the smoke proceeded; and found a quantity of tarred rope and other combustible materials, burning with considerable violence. Prompt assistance was rendered; and a sufficient quantity of water procured, by which the fire was speedily extinguished, and before it had occasioned any material injury to the vessel or cargo. The person suspected, could not be found, for some time; and is represented to have "stowed himself away," immediately after the alarm was given. Other circumstances have been mentioned confirmatory of the suspicion; but as the man is on the way to town and is to be delivered over to the Police, we shall abstain from noticing them. When we heard of this accident, we reflected on the time that had elapsed since the former prevalence of this detestable offence; and were about to congratulate our commercial readers on the recent infrequency of the crime; but, it occurred to us, that during the last twelve months, the Navigation between England and India, has chiefly been carried on by European Steamers; and that the *Prince Blucher*, is almost if not the only Vessel, manned with lascars, that has been here taken up for England.

It appears by the official reports of mortality occasioned by the Cholera Morbus, that the disorder has somewhat abated in Calcutta and its vicinity. The ravages which it has committed, however, are so afflicting, that too much publicity cannot be given to the suggestions of those, who are able and willing, either to explain the causes, or to counteract the effects of this fatal disease; and we beg to express our acknowledgments to the gentlemen, whose letters on this subject, appear in our present publication. However, their opinions or advice may be appreciated by persons professionally competent to the task—the object sought, is humane and highly meritorious.

We understand that the ship *Marquis of Hastings*, recently arrived from Manilla, when approaching that Island, fell in with an Independent South American Cruiser, carrying 40 guns, and manned with persons of all nations. She spoke and boarded the *Hastings*, and, we believe, continued in company with her some time; but committed to acts of hostility. She is represented to be a heavy sailer—with her crew in a mutinous condition; and to be commanded by a Frenchman who formerly served under Admiral Brown. The Spaniards at Manilla were fitting out armed vessels to protect their coasts; and considerable apprehensions were entertained respecting the vessels which were expected from South America.

[The India Gazette April 13.]

Madras.

We regret to find by the latest Bengal Journals that the Cholera Morbus still continues its ravages, principally among the Native population, with undiminished violence.—It was stated in our last Wednesday's Supplement that His Highness Moiz-oo-deen, son of the late Tippoo Sultan, had fallen a victim to this fatal disease.

The *Hasting* sailed this Morning. The following is a list of her passengers for England.

The Honorable Mrs. Harris, Lieutenant M. Tweedie, 2d Bat. 2d Regiment N. I. Lieut. J. Roy, Madras European Regiment, M. H. Fortescue, Royal Navy, Mr. James Stewart—Children: Misses Frances Harris, Ellen Harris Maria Harris, Eugenia Harris, M. E. Fitzjames, A. S. Fitzjames,—Master, George Anstruther Harris.

We may daily expect the arrival of the Ship *Wellington*, Captain Lewis Hill, which was to have sailed from England about the same time with the *Fort William*, whose arrival we announced in our Supplement of last Wednesday.—We understand the *Wellington* is the bearer of a Packet Mail for this Presidency.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Union* which sailed from hence on the 22d ultimo, arrived at Colombo on the 7th instant, all well.—She was to have proceeded on her voyage on the 15th.

On Monday last, John Betham Esq. was sworn in as one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Town of Madras.

We learn from Ceylon, that the Honorable and Reverend T. J. Twisselton has been appointed Archdeacon of Colombo.

[Madras, April 27.]

English Extracts.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KINGS-BENCH, FRIDAY, DEC. 19. *Sittings for London before Lord ELLENBOROUGH and a special Jury.*

On entering the Court, before any cause had been called on, Lord Ellenborough inquired if the Sheriffs were in attendance, and being informed in the negative, his Lordship ordered that they should be sent for.

THE KING V. WILLIAM HONE.

The panel of Special Jurymen was called over, but only 6 out of 24 appeared: the rest of the jury consisted of *Talesmen*: the names of the whole were as follows:—

Special Jurymen	Talesmen
Richard Wilson	James Jones
John Lersey	James Smith
Richard Thornton	Joshua Thorne
William Gilman	James Donaldson
Niel Black	William Hall
John Mackie	William Green

John Austin, of Aldgate Ward, shoemaker, was challenged on the part of the Crown.

After the jury had been sworn, Mr. Shepherd stated, that this was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant for a profane and seditious libel: a second count charged it as a libel upon the Prince Regent, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

The Attorney-General then addressed the jury.—The question they were assembled to try, was one of the utmost importance to the constitution of society. The information charged the offence committed by the defendant in two ways:—in the first count it was alleged to be a profane and impious libel, and in the second a seditious libel; he should call the attention of the jury particularly to the first. The libel was a parody upon that part of the Divine service established by law, called the Litany, or General Supplication. After the authority of Sir Matthew Hale, and of other great lawyers, no man could dispute that Christianity was part or parcel of the law of the land: it had been held to be so in all times, and all the rights we enjoyed more or less depended upon that principle; the very oaths which the jury had so solemnly taken were founded upon it. In all Christian countries it was necessary that some form of public wor-

ship to the Creator should exist: in England it had been established by statute in the reign of Charles II., and if any man in writing should revile, scoff at, or ridicule it, by the law of the land he was guilty of a libel: no man could venture to contradict that position. The information charged that the defendant, devising and intending to excite impiety and religion, and to scandalize and defame, and bring into contempt in the minds of the King's subjects, that part of the public and divine service called the Litany or General Supplication, and to apply the style and form of expression there used to scandalous purposes, published the libel in question. It was not necessary to remind the jury that the Litany was a most solemn prayer to the Almighty, to the Redeemer of the World, and to the Holy Ghost, and had justly been considered the most sublime part of the public service of the Church; and it was impossible to make the most distant approach to its style and form in a parody, without exciting, in the most pious mind, ideas that would never have otherwise entered it; and the taint of profaneness and ridicule, even of the most sacred subjects, was rapidly disseminated. The Litany after the supplication to God, the Redeemer, the Holy Ghost, and the Trinity, went on to pray deliverance in the hour of death and in the day of judgement. It was succeeded by a most devout and impressive reiteration, "O Son of God, we beseech thee to hear us; O Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us." He would not proceed; it seemed too solemn even for the solemnity of a Court of justice; yet, (would the jury believe it?) the defendant had turned it to ridicule by making an impious parody of it. It began, "O Prince, Ruler of the people, have mercy upon us, miserable subjects. O House of Lords, hereditary Legislators, have mercy upon us pension-paying subjects. O House of Commons, proceeding from corrupt borough-mongers, have mercy upon us miserable subjects." It was too disgusting to read the whole, but he would turn to that part which was substituted for the devout reiteration at the end of the Litany of the Church; instead of "Son of God, we beseech thee to hear us," &c. the defendant had said, "Son of George, we beseech thee to hear us. O House of Lords, that taketh away so many thousands of pounds in pensions, have mercy upon us."

[The indecorous laughter of a part of the auditory for a few moments interrupted the Attorney-General. Lord Ellenborough inquired if the Sheriffs had arrived, adding, "I desired that they should attend, and they shall attend." Mr. Colledge, the Secondary, observed that they had been sent for; but as they lived at a considerable distance, they had not yet been able to reach the Court.

The Attorney-General appealed to the jury, whether the indecent conduct of the persons present was not a complete proof of his argument; it was a practical elucidation of what he had advanced that the libel was calculated to raise in the mind ludicrous and irreverend notions. If (said the Attorney-General) we are no longer to be governed by the law of England, let society at once be dissolved; and if legal subjects cannot be discussed without these unbecoming interruptions, let us abolish our Courts of Justice, for they are no longer of use for the preservation of liberty or property. If those who are so clamorous imagine that they can deter me from the discharge of my duty that duty which in this cause I owe to God and my country, they are grievously mistaken. Whether I appear as a public officer or as a private advocate, I shall always execute my functions without fear of those for whose opinions I can feel nothing but contempt and scorn. He proceeded to observe, that a perusal of the libel would completely satisfy the jury of its dangerous tendency; as masters of families and fathers of children, they would feel it their duty to keep such offensive productions from the eyes of those over whom they had control; the cheapness of the publication rendered it much more extensively injurious—it showed that it was addressed to the ignorant. The defendant might probably attempt to vindicate himself by referring to parts of

works that it would have been far better to have allowed to rot upon the shelves; the answer was obvious; for an offender to show that others had offended before him, could afford neither justification nor excuse. None of those to which we would probably refer were, like this, intended to be widely and industriously circulated; and, at all events, this reiteration of a crime, which might not before have fallen under the sanction of the law, rendered absolutely necessary that the defendant should appear before the Court; unless indeed, not only an established Church, but Christianity itself were to be resigned. It was true, the jury were not called upon in this case to decide merely the dry fact they were the judges of the intention of the party, and whether the publication were a libel: but it was their duty no less to decide according to law; and as juries might be mistaken, and that their verdicts might not sometimes be governed or dictated by caprice, it was also the business of the presiding judge to deliver to them his direction in point of law, and his opinion whether or not the production were libellous. If the pamphlet of the defendant were determined not to be a profane libel, there was no insult of the kind that might not be offered to the established religion and to the sacred writings with impunity. With regard to intention, it was not necessary to say more, than that where certain effects had flowed from a certain act in itself criminal, the law presumes that the party was guilty of the purpose to produce those effects, even though he might not immediately contemplate the consequences.

Witnesses were about to be called to prove the publication, &c. when the defendant agreed to admit all the facts necessary for the prosecution.

The libel was handed to Mr. Law, that it might be read; when Mr. Hone rose for the purpose of stating his high disapprobation of the indecorous expressions of feeling of any kind by the spectators.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the present was not precisely the time for so doing; so objections to the reading of the libel he would readily listen, but any thing else was now out of its place.

Mr. Hone added, that he only wished, as far as in him lay, to aid the intention of the Court in preserving order, during the reading of the libel.

Lord Ellenborough.—A very proper disposition.

The libel was then read by the clerk of the *Nisi Prius*. It was in these terms:—

THE POLITICAL LITANY.— Diligently revised; to be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed.—By special Command.—London: printed for one of the Candidates for the Office of Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and sold by William Hone, 55, Fleet-street, and 67, Old Bailey, three doors from Ludgatehill. 1817. Price two-pence.

Here followeth the LITANY, or General Supplication, to be said or sung at all times when thereunto especially moved.

O Prince, ruler of the people, have mercy upon us, thy miserable subjects.

O Prince, ruler &c.

O House of Lords, hereditary legislators, have mercy upon us, pension-paying subjects.

O House of Lords, &c.

O House of Commons, proceeding from corrupt borough-mongers, have mercy upon us, your should-be constituents.

O House of Commons &c.

O gracious, noble right honourable, and learned rulers of our land, three estates in one state, have mercy upon us, a poverty-stricken people.

O gracious, noble, &c.

Remember not, most gracious, most noble, right honourable and honourable gentlemen, our past riches, nor the riches of our fore-fathers; neither continue to tax us according to our long lost ability—spare us good rulers, spare the people who have supported ye with their labour, and spilt their most precious blood in your quarrels; consume us not utterly.

Spare us, good Prince! From an unnatural debt; from unmerited pensions and sinecure places; from an extravagant civil list; and from utter starvation.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 27th May, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Good Prince deliver us!

From the blind imbecility of ministers; from the pride and vainglory of warlike establishments in time of peace.

Good Prince, deliver us!

From all the deadly sins attendant on a corrupt method of election; from all the deceits of the pensioned hirelings of the press.

Good Prince, deliver us!

From taxes levied by distress; from goals crowded with debtors; from poor-houses overflowing with paupers,

Good Prince, deliver us!

From a Parliament chosen only by one-tenth of the tax-payers; from taxes raised to pay wholesale human butchers their subsidies; from the false doctrines, heresy, and schism, which have obscured our once glorious constitution; from conspiracies against the liberty of the people; and from obstacles thrown in the way of the exertion of our natural and constitutional rights,

Good Prince, deliver us!

By your feelings as men; by your interests as members of civil society; by your duty as Christians,

O Rulers deliver us!

By the deprivations of millions---by the sighs of the widow---by the tears of the orphan---by the groans of the aged in distress---by the wants or all classes in the community, except your own and your dependents,

O Rulers, deliver us!

In this time of tribulation---in this time of want of labour to thousands, and unrequited labour to tens of thousands---in this time of sudden death from want of food,

O Rulers, deliver us!

We people do beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers; and that it may please ye to rule and govern us constitutionally in the right way,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to keep yourselves in all sobriety, temperance, and honesty of life; that ye spend not extravagantly the money raised from the production of our labours, nor take for yourselves that which ye need not,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to keep your hearts in fear of oppression, and in love of justice; and that ye may evermore have affiance in our affection, rather than in the bayonets of a hire-soldier,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to be our defenders and keepers, giving us the victory over all our enemies, and redressing the wrongs under which we labour,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to lessen the cares of the world unto all Bishops and Church Dignitaries; giving their superabundance to the poor clergy, and no longer taxing us for their support,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to place within the bounds of economy the expenditure of all the Royal Family,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to deprive the Lords of the Council, and all the Nobility, of all money paid out of the taxes which they have not earned,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to direct all Magistrates to give up their advanced salaries, which the times no longer render necessary, and to content themselves with their former stipends,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to bless all the people with equal representation, and to keep them safe from borough-mongering factions,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye so to govern us, that unity, peace, and concord, may prevail throughout the nation; and the voice

of tumult and dissatisfaction be no more heard in our streets,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to give unto all people all their rights as citizens, whatever may be the mode in which their conscience may impel them to worship their Creator, and whatever the creed to which their judgments assent,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to bring into the way of truth those apostates who have erred therefrom, and have deceived us,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to strengthen all such as do stand up for the legal and constitutional rights of the people; to comfort and help the weak-hearted, who want courage in our behalf; to raise up such as do fall; and finally to beat down corruption under our feet,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye not to tax "until the brow of labour sweats in vain;" but to succour and comfort all that are in necessity and tribulation,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to show pity to all who are prisoners and captives for the people's sake, or through the oppressive expenses of the laws,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to appropriate the 200,000l. annually paid to Members of Parliament, contrary to an ancient law, as a provision for fatherless children and all that are desolate and oppressed,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to have mercy upon us all,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to turn the hearts of our enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, by withdrawing their pensions and emoluments, that they may no longer call us a "rabble," the "swinish multitude," or "ragamuffins;" but may once more style us, "the real strength of the nation;"--the body, without which a head is useless,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth, untaxed by men in black, whom those who wish for their instruction ought alone to support,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to abolish and destroy all sinecure places, and worthless pensions; to utterly purge and root out all wrong doers; to thoroughly correct the present mis-representation of the people, by an effectual Reform in Parliament; and otherwise to do, or cause to be done, such further and other acts and deeds as shall or may conduce to the true interest and benefit of the whole commonwealth,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to lead and strengthen GEORGE Prince of Wales, our present REGENT, in the true fear and knowledge of the principles whereon the people of this commonwealth placed their crown on the head of his ancestors, and continue it towards him; and that it may please ye, as in ye lie, to keep and defend him from battle and murder, and sudden death, and from fornication, and all other deadly sin,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to put on short allowance all Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, that their fleshly appetites being reduced, their spiritual-mindedness may be thereby increased, and so that both, by their preaching and living they may set it forth, and show it accordingly,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to take to yourselves true repentance, inasmuch as ye have erred from the way of your forefathers; and amend your method of governing according to our free constitution.

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

Son of George, we beseech thee to hear us.

Son of George, we beseech thee, &c.

O House of Lords, that taketh away, so many tens of thousand of pounds in pensions.

Have mercy upon us.

O House of Commons, that votest away the money of the whole nation, instead of that of those only who elect you,

Have mercy upon us!

O Prince, hear us.

O Prince hear us!

George, have mercy upon us.

George have mercy upon us!

O House of Lords, have mercy upon us!

O House of Commons, have mercy upon us!

O House of Commons, have mercy upon us!

[Here endeth the Litany.]

Mr. Sheriff Desanges entered the Court while the libel was reading. Lord Ellenborough addressed himself to him, observing, that most unseasonable disturbances had taken place in the Court yesterday, and he was anxious that they should not be repeated to-day; it was the duty of the sheriff to keep order, and he was responsible for any breach of it; his lordship consequently expected that he would attend personally to see that his officers did their duty.

The Sheriff replied, that his lordship might rely upon his utmost exertions.

The case on the part of the Crown being closed.

Mr. Hone rose for the purpose of entering upon his defence: he first wished to address a few words to those who had been guilty of so indecorous an interruption of the proceedings of the Court. Nothing deserved stronger reprobation than any attempt to impede the progress of so solemn a trial. The result might consign him to a prison, and the conduct of those who had so misconducted themselves was calculated to ensure that melancholy event; and under such circumstances impartial justice could not be administered. He had not expected to have laboured to-day under so much embarrassment as yesterday; but it had been increased on several accounts.

He then addressed the jury, and the judge had never addressed ten persons collectively until he had been called upon to plead; but he had been able to defend himself much better than he had hoped, because he felt that he was thrown into the gap, and being compelled to fight, he had gained resolution even from despair.

The Attorney-General had said, that for the purpose of wide circulation, and chiefly among the ignorant, the alleged libel had been published at a cheap rate. Now the fact was that as much had been charged for it as was warranted by the custom of the trade: the calculation was, that sufficient profit in productions of a light kind was gained if the bookseller charged 3d. per sheet. The alleged libel was only half a sheet, and the cost of it was in proportion. As to its being addressed to the ignorant, no doubt it had fallen into the hands of many who were uninformed, but not a few were sold to persons of education and rank, to gentlemen of the bar, to magistrates, even to Ministers and to members of both houses of Parliament. Of course it did not well become him to praise his own composition; but thus much he felt called upon to assert, that the style of it was not the worst he had ever seen, nor did it seem best calculated to make an impression upon the merely vulgar and unfettered. Many men of talent and information were satisfied that the purpose with which it had been published was innocent; and he was persuaded that every man capable of judging, and who read it without prejudice, would arrive at the

same conclusion. He denied (without meaning offence either to the Court or to the Attorney-General, for nothing of the kind should fall from his lips) the assertion of the Attorney-General, that but for the notice he (the defendant) had taken of them, the books from which he quoted many most applicable parodies would have rotted on the shelves. Some of them had been published within the last 10 years, such as the *Chronicles of Westminster*.

Lord Ellenborough.—Before you proceed it may not be amiss for me to apprise you, that if you wish to show that similar applications or misapplications of texts of Scripture, or of what is usually revered by the subjects of the realm, have been made by others as well as yourself, I shall not receive it; the commission of a crime by how many persons soever, does not lessen the guilt of the individual committing it. I have stated to you my decided purpose, and you may now use your own discretion whether you will dilate further upon a point which I declare judicially is inadmissible.

Mr. Hone.—I ask your Lordship, whether you mean to send me from this place to a prison? If you do not hear me, you do that; if you will not allow me to make my defence to the jury, how can I avoid it?

Lord Ellenborough.—I tell you it shall not be given in evidence, if it fall within the description I have stated.

Mr. Hone (after a pause).—I profess most seriously that I am not aware of the exact meaning of your Lordship's intimation.

Lord Ellenborough.—I have stated enough to make it intelligible.

Mr. Hone.—Not to me, my Lord.

Lord Ellenborough.—I cannot help that.

Mr. Hone.—I do not know, and I declare it solemnly that I do not know, what you mean by giving in evidence; whether you mean call it in evidence, shall state the impression it will make as to the tendency of the evidence, shall not do that, nor am about to read it, is to point the jury to read such portions as I consider to be essential to read for unless, I have no objection to be understood as stating this deference.

Lord Ellenborough.—Go on, exercise your discretion. I have stated the rule in intelligible terms: use your own discretion whether you choose to conform or not.

Mr. Hone.—If your Lordship had condescended explain your meaning, I should not have given you much trouble. I say, that it is not clear or intelligible to me. If your decision be that I am not to read from these publications, I have no defence, and I may go with your Lordship's tipstaff wherever you think proper to send me. (He paused for a few moments as if waiting for an answer, and then continued his address to the jury.) He insisted that many of the books from which he had read extracts were modern: it could not surely have escaped the recollection of the Attorney-General that the first authority to which he had referred yesterday was Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, published in October last, long subsequent to the date of the alleged libel: yet that contained a parody upon a large portion of the Scriptures, against which no complaint had been ever made. He (the defendant) did not require the Attorney-General to prosecute Mr. Blackwood, a most respectable bookseller; he should be a scoundrel if he did; he only brought it forward as a case in point, for the writer, bookseller, and printer, must all have been well aware of its nature. Mr. Blackwood's politics were totally different from his (the defendant's); but whatever others might do, he would be the last to suggest a prosecution on account of an honest dissent upon such points. [Mr. Hone then read to the jury the extract from *The Edinburgh Magazine* which he produced yesterday, and which we inserted in our report: to it we refer.] The Attorney-General had said, that the jury were empanelled to try the intention of the party publishing the parody: that was a fair statement of the question; the intention constituted the offence, or established the innocence of the accused: if the jury found that the parody was put forth without any criminal purpose, they would return a verdict of not guilty; if, on the other hand, they thought that no such design existed, they would be bound to give him an acquittal. The defendant went on to repeat less at length what had fallen from him yesterday respecting Mr. Fox's bill, by which it was settled, that the jury were to decide, not merely upon facts, but upon the whole matter in issue, upon the question of libel or

Lord Ellenborough.—You call upon me to correct you if you are in an error. If a libel have a tendency to produce an ill effect on the mind of the reader, in law, this effect it was your intention to produce. I should not have interrupted you, had you not called for my correction.

Lord Ellenborough.—It is not merely my opinion; it is the opinion of all lawyers in all ages: publishers must be answerable for the tendency of works they put forth, and they are not to put perverse constructions on their own acts, and thus excuse themselves. If the paper have a tendency to inflame, the law says the party had an intention to inflame; if to corrupt, that he meant to corrupt. This is no new doctrine; no Judge ever held differently.

Lord Ellenborough.--The Judge wanted no such power to be given him by Mr. Fox's bill ; it is incidental to his office ; it is sworn duty, and was so before Mr. Fox bill or Mr. Fox himself existed.

...h--So I understand;
...ell if a little decency
...the bottom of the
...ers take any person
...akes a disturbance
...to me, and

Mr. Hone.--In the course of the charge, gentlemen, you will no doubt listen with due attention to his Lordship's opinion

Lord Ellenborough.—You had better, for your own sake, be correct; it is felony—it is manslaughter, which is felony. Throw this out, that you may attend a little to what may be really your defence.

Lord Ellenborough.—It was never made felony; there is no Act of Parliament for it; but it is the common law of the land. I will not interrupt you again;

Mr. Hone.—I thank your Lordship, I must be well aware of that. He went on to further illustrate his argument regarding intention by referring to the case of a man accidentally killed by the falling off of the head of an axe; the person using the axe was not guilty of murder. He complained that he had not been indicted, but that three *ex officio* informations had been filed against him instead. Mr. Justice Blackstone (4 Comm. 308.) said, that they were intended in their origin to apply to “offences so high and dangerous in the prevention and punishment of which a moment’s delay would be fatal:” and that on this account

Lord Ellenborough.—If they are not taken away, what is the use of this discussion? It perhaps was discussed in Parliament, whether they ought not to be abolished; but have they been abolished? You might as well detail points agitated in some Utopian system as this—whether informations are right or not, do you not see that the law so stands?

Lord Ellenborough.—I only warn you of what are not important points for you; but if you think I ought to attend to them, I will do so.

Lord Ellenborough.—But you cannot appeal to the jury upon matters that are in law. If you object to an information, you ought to have demurred before, and the Court then could have come to

Mr. Hone.—Gentlemen, his Lordship may desire you to dismiss from your minds what is immaterial in his charge to the jury.

Mr. Hone continued his address, insisting [on the authority of Ralph's History of England, so frequently quoted by Mr. Fox in his work,] that treason had been committed against the people of England, in not abolishing *ex officio* informations when King William was seated on the Throne, and after the 22d article of the Declaration drawn up by the Commons. The chief argument stated by Blackstone was the necessity of a summary and rapid expedient in *high and dangerous offences*; but how could that necessity be shown in this case? Had the Attorney-General proceeded with such rapidity? On the contrary, the publication of the alleged libel ended on the 22d of February, and the information was not filed until just before the 3d of May, when the defendant was dragged into

Lord Ellenborough.—Demurring is a plea ; you might have demurred to the right of the Attorney-General to bring you into Court under an *ex officio* information, and then the question might have been settled. I was not to advise you what to do.

Lord Ellenborough.—And they did rightly: they were warranted by law to bring you into court. I was clear that *ex officio* informations are part of the law; and it would have entrapped you, if I had told you to demur. You would have been injured by such advice.

famous Court of Star Chamber, where a person accused, if he uttered a word offensive to the Judges, was not only subjected to fine and corporal punishment, but even endured the torture of having wedges driven with a mallet into his mouth to stop his utterance. The gag would be quite as effectual, if his Lordship, upon this occasion, had laid his solemn injunction upon him [the defendant] not to proceed in the line of defence he had adopted. He thanked Heaven, he was now before an English jury, 150 or 140 years after the abolition of that tyrannical and execrated Court.

friends, for he could not make speeches; & he relied, not on his talents, but on his innocence. Another objection to the proceeding by information was that it was much more expensive: he could not procure copies of the charge but for a considerable sum; and when he was brought up to plead, he was the more anxious to obtain them, because he had heard that in Wilkes's case the information had been altered by order of Lord Mansfield, though he admitted, after notice to the Attorney for the defendant, who was unable to leave his bed. At the time he (the defendant) was brought up, on the 3d of May, he really had not the money to pay for copies; and he thought to have been furnished with them by order of the Court.

Mr. Hone.—I admit that it is common, and I say, on behalf of the whole people of England, who may be placed in my situation, that it is a great grievance. I assert that every man accused ought to be furnished with a copy of the *ex officio* information.

Mr. Hone.—And so it does; but give me leave to say, that there is a great difference between an indictment for a larceny and an information for a libel. If

Lord Ellenborough.---The information contained nothing but the libel, which you have admitted that you published.

Lord Ellenborough.---I take it for granted that you will prove all this.

Lord Ellenborough.---Your being able to prove it will be no warrant for me to receive the evidence ; but I will allow you to prove what you assert, if your witnesses are here.

Lord Ellenborough.---This is only wasting time: proceed to the business of your defence. I will hear very anxiously what relates to your defence but I will not let you waste time.

monstrous against it. I am the injured
man. Im upon my trial by those gen
lemen, my jury. The defendant, after
a pause of a few moments, objected to the

Lord Ellenborough interposed, and observed, that every indulgence had been shown him on that occasion. Do you remember [said his lordship] that you were committed until a future day, that you might have time to plead?

Mr. Topping (for the Crown) observed, that the defendant had been committed until next term, that he might have time to plead.

Lord Ellenborough.—then you see you state false *gravamina*. The Court was extremely